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The Hilltop 2-13-1970

Hilltop Staff

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THE HILLTOP

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
STUDENT NEWSPAPER

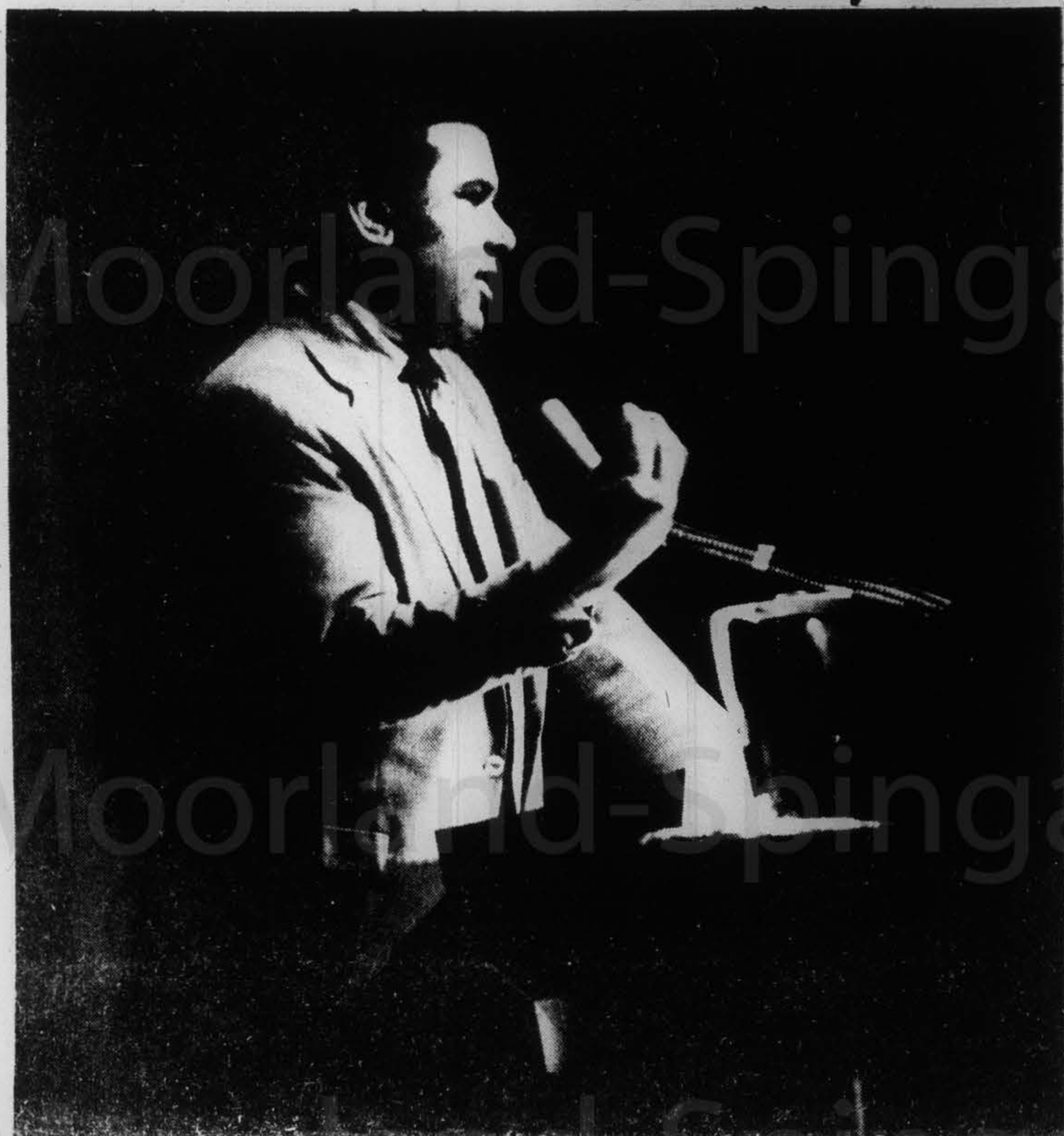
Vol. 52, No. 16

Howard University, Washington, D.C.

February 13, 1970

HUMP programs feature national personalities

For details, see stories on pages 3 & 4



Dr. Price M. Cobbs and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy highlight separate Cramton programs in the Howard University Mississippi Project's effort to raise \$500,000 for a rural Mississippi health program.

Anglade Photo

Gregory is Cramton guest

By Pearl Stewart

Dick Gregory, a man who has become a "Black personality" because of his reputation for being a comedian as well as a political spokesman for Black people, exercised both of these talents last Thursday evening in Cramton Auditorium, as a guest of Project Awareness.

The first portion of Gregory's speech consisted of a number of jokes and anecdotes. Anyone who had viewed the NET T.V. program featuring Gregory a few weeks ago, probably remembered the routine, but it was funny, anyway.

Going into the serious part of his discourse--although there were frequent lapses into humor--Gregory spoke of one advantage of a Black education, which he assumed was received at Howard. "White schools teach you how to make a living, but Black schools teach you how to live." For this reason, he said that he was glad to have the chance to speak here. At this point he extended his support to the Mississippi Project (HUMP), which he said is "very important." (He later made a public donation of \$100.)

"There's no games today," Gregory repeated thematically throughout his speech, pointing out the seriousness of the racial situation today, and the need for young Blacks to correct this situation. According to Gregory, we spend too much time "talking about the ouch, and not what we're going to do about it." He exemplified this earlier in his talk, with a statement that may have been in reference to the recent Panther killings: "As long as niggers let niggers get killed, that's our fault."

"All of the problems I've ever been confronted with in America have been because I was

(Continued on page 4)



Black personality Dick Gregory amused full house in Cramton Auditorium.
Anglade Photo

Election procedures outlined

By Bobby Isaac

Candidates vying for the honor of representing the student body on the Board of Trustees must receive not less than 30 percent of the total vote cast in the Friday, March 20 election.

The 30 percent stipulation is one of a number of specifics relating to the selection procedures now being formulated by a student superintendence committee whose duty is to oversee the upcoming election of the student Board election. In the elec-

tion two students are to be chosen, one by undergraduates and another by graduates.

Information on the election, released earlier this week, answered a number of questions which the Board of Trustees

in its January 27 meeting, after agreeing to allow student representation in its membership, left up to the students to answer.

As to the qualifications for the student candidates, the undergraduate must be "a full-time student in at least the second consecutive year of enrollment" at the University and the graduate must be a "full-time student enrolled continuously in the graduate professional school or college since at least the start of the current school year."

Still in question, presumably because of some student objections, are the rulings which state that the undergraduate and the graduate candidates must have "at least an academic average of 2.5," must not be on dis-

(Continued on page 4)

Clarke tells it as he sees it

by Robert Taylor

"I think there is the possibility that the students will bring to the Board of Trustees fresh thinking."

"The first test of an institution is how it is managed."

"Howard always will be integrated."

The above comments reflect the feelings of the man President Cheek recently named to the newly created position of Vice President for Fiscal Affairs -- James B. Clarke. Mr. Clarke, born 64 years ago in Phoebus, Virginia, is a Hampton and University of Chicago graduate with many years experience in fiscal matters, having served as fiscal officer at Hampton Institute, Delaware State and Virginia State Colleges.

In a recent interview Vice President Clarke was asked to

comment on the functions of his new position, major university problems and issues, and to assess Howard's future as he saw it.

Mr. Clarke immediately responded that he thought President Cheek intended for his new position to be similar to his old one, which was Treasurer of the University and Chief Business Officer. The Vice President went on to say that "the title simply brings the position in line with President Cheek's program."

Not only will Mr. Clarke's functions at Howard, it was indicated, remain basically the same but so will the problems which confront him. Chief among these problems are the University's lack of money and physical space. The Vice President

(Continued on page 4)

Campus bulletin board

All announcements of campus activities or events of importance to be published in this campus bulletin must be submitted no later than Monday of the week the notice is to appear.

The notice should be typewritten and double-spaced on eight by eleven inch paper. It should be placed in

The HILLTOP mailbox in the Student Center or sent through the campus mail to The HILLTOP, Howard University.

To be eligible for publication the activity or event must be sponsored by a campus group and open to the public.

Final decision on publication rests with The HILLTOP.

HUMP

Washington Redskins

VS

HUMP

(Howard University

Mississippi Project)

Tonight

8:30 p.m.

Howard University

Men's Gymnasium

Admissions—

\$1, Students

\$2, Non-students

Tickets may be purchased at the HUMP office in the Dental School, the Student Center, and Ed Murphy's Supper Club.

The School of Social Work is holding a Breakfast and Folklore Hour Benefit for HUMP on Saturday, February 14, at 10:00 A.M. in the Baldwin Dining Hall. Tickets may be purchased for \$2.00 from students in the School of Social Work or may be purchased from Miss K. Van Tassel, in the School of Social Work Office.

"Mississippi Slave Stomp"

Saturday, February 28

10pm-2am

Washington Hilton Hotel

Student Tickets \$7.50

Other Tickets \$10.00

Tickets on sale: HUSA Office.

University Center

Medical-Dental Library

Med. School Student

Council Office --

Daily at 12 noon

Recruitment

Schedule of recruiters in the Placement Office the week of February 16th. Bloomingtons * N.Y., Blue Cross * N.J., Chicago Board of Education, Ernst and Ernst * Ohio, Johnson and Johnson, N.J., McGraw-Edison-Power System Division, Penna., Philadelphia Gas Works, Texaco, Inc. * Texas (Feb. 16). Bonwit Teller * N.Y., E. J. Korvette * N.Y., General Radio Co., Mass., Linbuck Co., Pa., Nasa-Goddard Space Flight, Md., National Center for Health Statistics * D.C., Gypsum Co., Md., (Feb. 17), Continental Oil Co. * Texas, Federal Aviation Administration * D.C., First Virginia Bankshares Corp. * Va., Grumman Aircraft * N.Y., Hooker Chemical Corp. * N.Y., U.S. Atomic Energy Commission * D.C., Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp. * N.J., W.R. Grace and Co. * N.Y., (Feb. 18), Chrysler Corp. * Mich., City of Phila. Personnel Dept., Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Gulf Oil Corp. * Texas, Pratt and Whitney Aircraft * Conn., R.C.A. * N.J. (Feb. 19), Baltimore Dept. of Social Services, Bank of New York, E-Cell-O Corporation, Mich., Hotel Corp. of America, Mass., Robertshaw Controls * Penna., S.D. Leidesdorf and Co. * N.Y., Providence Journal and the Evening Bulletin, R.I., University of Chicago Sch. of Law, Wayne State Law Sch. * Michigan (Feb. 20). For further information contact the placement office.

Yale is coming

The Yale University Graduate and Professional Schools are offering opportunities to minority groups in the fields of Art and Architecture, Divinity, Drama, Forestry, Graduate School, Law, Medicine and Public Health, Music and Nursing. A representative from the University's Graduate school will be on Campus Tuesday, February 17, at the Placement Office to talk to all interested Howard students - from 12-1:30.

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Teaching positions at all levels are found for you in California or any other western state. Interviews with employing school districts are scheduled for your convenience. No cost unless employed!

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Lively new D.C. bi-weekly newspaper, taking on the Establishment in the Nation's last colony, needs part time help with advertising and promotion. Lots of legwork. Business, journalism or marketing students preferred. Must drive own car. \$2 an hour plus commission. Call 543-5850, day; 546-4023, evening.

Business guest

The HOWARD BUSINESS CLUB presents as their guest speaker on February 18, at 12 noon Mr. Dempsey Travis, President of the United Mortgage Bankers Association of America. A successful Black Chicago entrepreneur, Mr. Travis will discuss the opportunities that exist for young Blacks, especially in the challenging mortgage banking industry. All are cordially invited. The discussion will be in 23 Douglass Hall.

Lost

A fur coat with a red woolen lining and a brown cuff was lost by Penny McCrimmon. If anyone has any information as to the whereabouts of this item please call Miss McCrimmon 15 234-4703.

Music

The Catholic University Orchestra, under the direction of Robert Ricks, will hold a concert on the evening of February 15 at Newton Theater. The program will feature the Concerto grosso a quattro Chori by Stoezel, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra by Mozart, Animus No. 1 for Trombone and Tape by Druckman, and Scottish Fantasy by Bruch. The concert will begin at 8:30 p.m. and admission is free.

Our mistake

Corrections from last week's paper

The HILLTOP apologizes for any misstatements appearing in the paper, concerning Mr. Haskel H. Lowery, Jr.

The African sculpture appearing on page 10 was labelled incorrectly. It is a figure of a king of Ife from Tada, Nigeria.

Money

Student Loans up to \$750.00 are available to United Methodist students. Please contact Rev. Harold Lloyd Bell, Wesley House, 100 Bryant Street, NW, 387-5878.



Slavery '70

This is the ORIGINAL Pabst Blue Ribbon beer

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ONLY THE FINEST OF HOPS AND GRAINS ARE USED.

Selected as America's Best in 1893

Pabst
Blue Ribbon
BEER

**GOOD OLD-TIME
FLAVOR**
—no other beer has it.



Rigsby African Studies head

by Nancy Crawford

Dr. Gregory Rigsby has been appointed Acting Chairman of the Department of African studies. The native Trinidadian was shifted from the Afro-American studies department, where he taught Introduction to Afro-American studies.

Dr. Rigsby said that his major aim is to "shift the issues within the department from a personal and political level to an African consciousness". Sensing the lack of an overall Black atmosphere within the department, the acting chairman said that he feels that there needs to be more done as far as the point of view is concerned.

Speaking of the Afro-American Studies department as well as African Studies, Dr. Rigsby remarked that an identity must be established for both departments. One step in this direction would be to put a chairman in charge of the Afro-American dept. who would be committed to Black people first, someone who emits atmosphere he explained. This is what Dr. Rigsby said he hopes to do while he is acting chairman of African studies.

He also hopes to remove the line that has come between Africans and Black Americans. This may be accomplished by seeking more staff members from African and Caribbean nations, as well as by doing research and establishing extensive exchange programs for students to study in Africa and the Caribbean nations.

"Howard has the potential to be the most Black University in the nation. It should be giving direction and leadership. Prominent members of the faculty in these two departments should be known nationally," Dr. Rigsby said.

Rigsby feels that the atmosphere established during the 'Towards A Black University

Conference' last year was the best thing accomplished by that event. He said Howard should sponsor more of this kind of thing, with more organization.

"This is the atmosphere that needs to come about. This department should be sponsoring the African Heritage Association and even publishing Journals on the ideas that arise from the department," Dr. Rigsby pointed out. Unfortunately the department has been bogged down with personal conflicts among the staff, he said.

The first faculty meeting with Dr. Rigsby was scheduled last week for Wednesday evening. Dr. Rigsby asked the students of the department to schedule a meeting last Monday. At these meetings Rigsby said that he hoped to get acquainted with all the student and faculty members of the department. He said that he would also have the opportunity to introduce his ideas concerning more active involvement on the part of the faculty and to get any suggestions the others may have to offer.

The PhD program in the department is under fire and Rigsby feels that it needs more physical space as well as human resources of commitment. Many of the students have complained about the areas of concentration and interdisciplinary study within the program. Dr. Rigsby said that he feels they should be able to do both.

The Acting Chairman would like to see the department progress to the point that it begins to attract some of the professors who may have left Howard or were forced to leave because of their positions concerning Black people.

With just one semester to accomplish all this, the Acting Chairman seems to have quite a busy time ahead of him.

D.C. judge calls for better courts

By Bobby Isaac

The high rate of crime in Washington can be lessened by improving the District court system, according to D.C. Court of General Sessions judge, Tim Murphy.

It is a "disgrace" that Congress has not given the city adequate and better court facilities said Judge Murphy who rapped those who considered more police as a solution to the crime situation here.

"We have more police in the District of Columbia now than we know what to do with," the judge said as he addressed a group of 90 Howard UPWARD BOUND students last Saturday morning in Locke Hall.

Speaking on the topic "The Courts and the Community," Judge Murphy, explained to his high school audience how the increase in city crime has resulted in an increase in the number of police apprehensions of criminals and further how the court system is hard pressed in its attempt to do its job adequately under the circumstances.

The court reorganization bill now before the Congress is needed desperately, the judge said. He pointed out that the courts at present do not adequately serve the needs of the community and he suggested that in order to understand what was wrong it was necessary to face up to the "harsh and bitter facts of life" that the city's courts are understaffed and overcrowded.

"The tremendous increase in crime" the judge said has been paralleled by police apprehending more suspects than the courts can handle. To prove in part his observation Judge Murphy said that more armed robberies occurred during the month of Sept-



Judge Tim Murphy addressed a group of Upward Bound students last Saturday in Locke Hall.

Nesnick Photo

ember "than we (the D.C. courts) have tried in the last ten years."

Because of the variety of personnel needed in the proceeding associated with one case Judge Murphy explained that from this perspective the courts are an institution are "inherently inefficient." Required by law are participants such as a defense counsel, a prosecutor, a judge, a court clerk, a bailiff, a jury, and a number of other supportive personnel who must be in one place at one time; if someone is not present the whole system breaks down, the judge explained.

Three of the major difficulties faced by courts in general today according Judge Murphy, are pre-trial publicity associated with trials relating to crimes of popular concern, the dispensing of justice in individual trials following mass arrests and the disruption of court proceedings as in the cases of the trials of the Chicago Seven, the Panther trial in New York, and the trial of those in the District charged with the destruction of Dow Chemical office records.

Judge Murphy said that court procedures could adequately handle the problems of mass arrests and pre-trial publicity but he said a quandry existed as to the solution of the problems related to disruptions of court proceedings by defendants. He pointed out that one solution which had been suggested was the use of closed circuit TV in which the rowdy defendant could be partitioned off from the actual proceedings but could view

the actions in court from a TV screen while being allowed to confer with his attorney and to cross examine witnesses.

The judge said that he had trouble understanding the objective of the trial disruptions but that he was interested in learning what effect they had on the decision of the juries in each of the current cases which have popularized the tactic.

Tomorrow the UPWARD BOUND program will sponsor a panel of five Black newsmen whose discussion will be related to the life and problems of the newsmen.

The panel will be composed of Donald Alexander of WTTG-TV; Bernie Boston, an Evening Star photographer, Paul Delaney of the New York Times' Washington Bureau; Claud Matthews of WTOP-TV; and Jim Vance of WRC-TV.

Luke Moore, former U.S. Marshall now Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney of the D.C. Court of General Sessions Division will address UPWARD BOUND students on Saturday, February 21.

All the upcoming lecture forums are scheduled to be held in Saturdays in Rankin Chapel at 10 p.m. Admission is free and open to the public.

Future lectures will include Phillip Rutledge, Assistant to District mayor Washington and head of the city's Human Resources Program; Dr. Lonnie Shabazz, minister of Mohammad Mosque No. 4 and Director of the University of Islam; and Eugenie Collier, editor of the book, "Impressions in Asphalt."

Abernathy rallies Howard audience

By Gwen Ross

"Ask not for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee!"

Southern Christian Leadership Director Rev. Ralph Abernathy borrowed these famous lines by poet John Donne to label the recent Panther killings indicative of the potential genocide of all Black Americans and announced SCLC's plans for taking the Panther's case before the UN.

"Today the bell is tolling for the Black Panthers; who knows, tomorrow it may be tolling for the NAACP, CORE, BUF, (Black activist groups)....", declared Abernathy.

His announcement brought a standing ovation from most of the 1500 persons attending the Mississippi Project (HUMP) Soul Rally on Friday night in Crampton.

In answer to earlier comments that such action would hurt his standing in the country, Abernathy stated, "The world is too full of people who want to be thermometer leaders, I want to be a thermostat." Abernathy explained that a "thermostat leader" is one who regulates conditions rather than one regulated by them.

The last to speak at the rally, Abernathy diagnosed the Panther situation as symptomatic of American's racial sickness.

The United States sickness may be unto death unless you and I perform a delicate operation to remove the cancerous growth that is destroying her."

"Anytime a government is willing to spend billions to put a man on the moon but won't spend \$54 to put a child on his feet in Chitling Switch, Ga., the country is sick," he added emphatically.

Successor to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Rev. Abernathy changed the mood momentarily by stating that, "I don't have to

stand in his shoes, long as I got sandals of my own."

Continuing in a light vein, he called President Nixon a "charming con man who is so charming, he sometimes becomes a con man".

The civil rights leader referred to Nixon's now famous 'Silent Majority' by saying, "Our problems won't be solved until this 'Silent Majority' takes to the streets to practice civil disobedience to the fullest." He predicted that the increasing financial strain caused by Nixon's inflation tactics would help to bring this about.

In closing, Abernathy reminded the crowd that, "The victory will not be easy", and then he traced the long line of blood shed by Blacks in the struggle for freedom. "There are no Easters in history without dark Good Fridays."

Earlier in the program, Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., paralleled the Black man's situation in America to the one described in James Baldwin's essay, "A Stranger in the Village". Hatcher said he realized early the consequences of being Black in the white American's village, but refused to cop-out on his race. "Being Black has dominated my life and I cannot, nor will I reject my Blackness."

Dr. Aaron Henry, Chairman of Mississippi's NAACP, thanked Howard for the Mississippi Project and "all that it can mean to those of us there". His statement that he favored opening health facilities to whites as well as Blacks brought some jeers from the audience.

Other rally speakers were Black United Front Leader Rev. Douglas Moore, and Dental School Dean Joseph Henry, who hosted the program on behalf of Pres. Cheek. Georgia State Representative Julian Bond reportedly agreed to speak, but did not appear.

Leading the musical portion of the rally was Jimmy Metcalf, a 14-year-old junior high student from Marks, Miss. He moved members of the audience with an original folk tune, "Mamma, Why was the Black Man Born", and later led them in a rousing work song, "Chain Gang".

The Soul Rally launched a series of weekend events which netted over \$4000 for the Mississippi Project. The Art Show opened on Friday night as planned, with velvet paintings the most popular selling item. There weren't any kissing booths or fortune tellers at Saturday's all-day bazaar, but the soul food, African artifacts, and fat balloons kept the crowd coming.

Federal City College's "Black Voices" and the "Columbians" of Anacostia Museum teamed up to provide an evening of literature and song at Saturday night's Black Show.

Fund-raising officials report that Sunday morning's church service was well attended. The religious concert scheduled for that evening was canceled because of booking difficulties with Howard's Gospel Choir. Attempts are being made to re-schedule the concert for this Sunday. It will feature a gospel choir from Marks, and a concert organist.

Also on this weekend's calendar is "Mississippi Justice", a re-enactment by Howard Law Students of Mississippi court cases, from 6 to 8 pm on Friday. Later that night, HUMP staffers will compete against Washington Redskins--Chris Hanburger, Mike Bass, Ray Schoenke, and Brig Owen in a basketball game. Grits and other soul fare will be served along with entertainment at a Breakfast and Folklore Hour on Saturday morning in Baldwin Hall cafeteria. "Youngblood" Frisby of radio station WOOK will host a 15-act variety show at 8 pm on Saturday.

Observance postponed

By Marlene McKinley

The Foreign Students' Day observance set for Tuesday, February 10th by President Cheek was cancelled because of "unavoidable circumstances" according to David Phillips of the Foreign Students' Office.

President Cheek's declaration of the observance of Foreign Students' Day at Howard was announced as a result of a proclamation by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to observe Tuesday, February 10 as the annual Foreign Students' Day in the District.

The President had planned to hold a reception for the foreign student clubs which represent the more than 1600 foreign students that attend Howard, but because of an emergency meeting with

President Nixon called for Tuesday, the program was cancelled. Phillips stated that President Cheek plans to reschedule the reception during the annual International Week festivities to be held March 8-14th.

In observance of Foreign Students' Day in the District, the annual Foreign Students Day reception was held at the State Department from 4-6:00 Tuesday. Fifty-five foreign students and ten American students attended the reception from Howard. Mayor Walter Washington presided over the program, and the Assistant Secretary of State, and Justice Potter Stewart, chairman of the Foreign Students' Council, were co-host to the reception.



Guest speakers at H.U.M.P. Soul rally last Friday in Cramton, from left to right they are: Dean Joseph Henry, Dr. Aaron Henry, Rev. Douglas Moore, and Mayor Richard Hatcher.

Cobbs on Blacks' rage

by Kathleen Wills

"The expressed rage of Blacks is psychologically the healthiest thing that has happened to us, History, in the sixties, 'came to a point where we, neither physically nor psychologically, could or wanted to bear the burden of American race hatred any longer.'"

Dr. Price M. Cobbs, co-author of "Black Rage," made these remarks as he spoke to a small audience at Cramton Auditorium last Tuesday night. The event was part of Howard's Mississippi Project fund raising campaign which is scheduled to continue until the beginning of March.

Dr. Cobbs went on to say that the labeling of one segment of the American society as the "silent majority" by the Nixon administration is a dangerous provocation to white citizens which can have serious implications for Blacks in the future.

Said Dr. Cobbs, "When Agnew speaks about the 'silent majority,' he is tapping the thread of fascism which runs through virtually every white in America. It is that same thread of violence that has been present in this country since the time of its conception."

He referred to a particular mode of speaking being used by the present administration which attributes any flaw in this country to the dissidence of Blacks. "The implication has been made that the 'silent majority' is sweet, pure, virtuous, and white. And if the silent citizens are all of these things, the Blacks, who have been the most vocal of any singular group, are first black, then bad, loud, and finally not so virtuous," Dr. Cobbs said.

"With opposing groups so distinctly defined," Cobbs added, it should be very easy for white America to be evoked to defend it by calling them the silent majority, just as in the past, westerners had no trouble organizing vigilante groups to apprehend persons who were, by general consensus, guilty."

According to Dr. Cobbs, the matter of Black rage becomes one of Black survival. For Black rage to become legitimate, that is to have a credible impact on conditions in this country, he believes that the anger must be channelled to constructive ends -- as in the operation of the Black Panther Party.

For example the police policy was the first aggression or assertion made against police brutality in the urban ghetto. "For years Blacks had complained

about beatings and harassment by police officers, but the Panthers are the first Blacks to act against such oppression on an organized basis," Dr. Cobbs explained.

It is not enough that Blacks continue to be angry, he added. Rage is a "therapeutic release" only and not a cure for the conditions which give rise to frustration and confusion. Said Dr. Cobbs, "Many people with problems are advised to look for the solution inside themselves. We are a different case. We are the original introspective people having been continually forced to examine ourselves from a white standpoint."

Thus, Cobbs maintained that, the only way to reverse the negative impressions Black people have of themselves is to embrace blackness, rather than reject it, to attempt to make over changes in the social situation. He said that he believes that it is time to react outwardly; the rage and desire to change now have been smothered too long.

In regards to the Black university, Cobbs said that he feels that it should be one of the prime instruments through which Black anger and constructive action can be channelled. "The viability of Black institutions lies in establishing themselves as totally Black institutions. It shouldn't be any big hang-up or shock to see a 'Black institution' really being Black," he said.

Election procedures

(Continued from page 1)

plinary probation, and must not be "eligible for graduation until the end of the bard term concerned."

As to the term of the students tenure, April 28, 1970 (the date of the next Board meeting) through June 30, 1971 is to be the initial term. Thereafter the term will be July 1 "through the immediately following June 30."

As to the nomination procedure, any student desiring to run must pick up a petition from the Student Association office located on the third floor of the Student Center on any school day beginning Tuesday, February 24, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. The petitions must be returned to the Association's office by 5 p.m. Friday, March 6. The undergraduate petitions must bear the signatures and the ID numbers of "at least 200 undergraduate student and the graduate petitions must bear the signatures and the ID numbers of "at least 100 graduate

Clarke speaks his mind

(Continued from page 1)

said that attempts are being made to solve these problems by going to Congress with monetary requests and that "Dr. Cheek has indicated he wants money from foundations." Vice President Clarke feels this search for other sources of money has been prompted by the fact that Howard is caught in a kind of bind because "the government economizing and inflation is eating away at the dollar."

Despite these hang-ups, the vice-president painted a fairly optimistic financial picture for Howard. He explained that the university has money on hand for a new dorm, a new physical education building for women, a new student center, and money for planning several other projects.

Mr. Clarke also gave his views on some recent University developments. Concerning the inclusion of student representatives on the Board of Trustees he responded rather cautiously, "I think it is a good idea for there is the possibility that the students will bring to the Board fresh thinking, but it depends on the type of people they pick," he said.

When questioned on the Black university concept (a university dedicated solely to the needs and development of Black people) at Howard, Vice President Clarke simply said, "I don't think it would work." He added "this type of Black separation is incompatible with integration." Mr. Clarke did concede, however, that "it doesn't hurt to examine the concept."

As far as the future is concerned, Howard's fiscal expert

saw Howard's maintaining "its leadership in Black or Negro education."

According to Vice President Clarke Lyndon Johnson, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and "the old-line civil rights leaders" are the people who have done the most for Black people in America, in addition to the men like Malcolm X. All these forces explained Mr. Clarke, who throughout the interview expressed the need for people to work together, have contributed to the struggle.

At the close of the interview, Vice President Clarke responded emphatically when asked if he had any further comments, "I think fiscal management of high education offers broad opportunities as a career for students, for the first test of an institution is how it is managed," he said.

He added, "this is very important."

Gregory

(Continued from page 1)

Black," Gregory stated as a lead-in to his explanation of America's negative view of anything Black. "Nothing can get blacker than a tornado," he explained, "but when that tornado flew into that white woman's kitchen, it became a white tornado."

Hitting on a number of subjects, Gregory referred to the Black man-woman relationship, which, he said, has been misunderstood and misinterpreted by whites who say that the Black woman is stronger than the Black man. "The Black woman will never be stronger than me," he declared. However, he went on to explain that the Black woman is more responsible than the Black man. He said that whites have confused this responsibility with strength.

Another topic that Gregory touched on was the way in which Blacks have been brainwashed by whites into imitating them. He said that this is the "only way you can commit genocide against a people." As a result, Gregory stressed, "Black kids have to learn to think from a Black point of view."

On the generation gap: "We lie to you 24 hours a day, and when you catch us, we call it the generation gap."

On America in Biafra: "Anything good you don't have to force on anybody; they will steal it."

On the President: "Nixon represents America."

The recurring motif of Gregory's speech will linger in the minds of his audience: "No more games, he said, 'no more tricks,'"

HUSA to continue

by Craig Wood

The Student Association was seriously challenged at a meeting last Wednesday night, as student Senator Moore proposed that the Senate as it now stands, adjourn itself for the rest of the year, relinquishing its powers to the individual student councils of the University.

Moore charged that because of personality and possibly ideological clashes and a lack of interest within the governing body, HUSA has become incompetent. He proposed that a special project committee be formed to deal with business which does not fall under the heading of a particular council, an example being the University's Mississippi project (HUMP).

The proposal was met with opposition, the most outspoken of those opposed being Senator James Christian who voiced the illegitimacy of such a proposal. "This body cannot resolve without consent of the student body," Christian stated, while using his well-known flair for governmental jargon and rhetoric.

Because of a general consensus of the impracticality of Moore's proposal, the motion was not approved. However, the proposal was very significant, as it seems to have served as a "stiff kick in the pants" of HUSA, which according to some student observations is a rapidly decaying body that needs revitalizing badly. The Senate has performed disappointingly this academic year. Restructuring of the Constitution proved to be a lengthy exercise in futility. Generally the major business carried on by HUSA is the allocating of funds which is usually done by a handful of Senators.

President Michael Collins accused the Senate of not bringing out issues and of not coming to meetings prepared. He spoke of a number of functions such as tutorial programs and teacher evaluation which could be conducted without extensive spending. Collins also stated that HUSA would try to be more relevant in the future and that there would be some reorganization of the Senate. He suggested that in the future, instead of using Moore's proposal of dividing power among the various student councils, specific functions should be given to individual senators.

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Orangeburg and Malcolm to receive commemoration

By Pearl Stewart

Many events relevant to Black people have occurred during the month of February. Today and next Friday commemorations of some of these events will be held on campus, as a result of the interest and work of a few students.

This afternoon at 1:00 a demonstration will take place in remembrance of the Orangeburg massacre, which occurred two years ago at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg. At that time three male students were killed by racist pigs, who used murder as a means of quelling a student protest.

A campus movement which goes under the slogan "Not peace, but Freedom," headed by John Jones, is sponsoring the demonstration. According to Jones, a procession of students, beginning at Founders' Library will carry four caskets across campus to the Fine Arts Building. (The extra casket represents all other Black men that have died for freedom.) From the steps of the Fine Arts Building speakers will discuss the event and its significance to Black people. Gay Henderson, the Homecoming queen will introduce the speakers. Although it has been publicized that Cleave Sellers will be present, he has had to cancel the date. However,

other speakers have been contacted.

Another commemoration will take place next Friday, February 20, the day prior to the day of Malcolm X's assassination. A group of students are planning a day of seminars, drama, and speeches, not only to relate to Malcolm's life and death, but to begin a campus-wide program aimed at solving some of the University's problems.

According to John Holton, one of the seminar leaders, "We hope to involve the student body in a constructive, educational program that will deal with the problems of dope on campus, problems faced by students in their various departments, and making Howard a significant part of the struggle of all Black people for freedom." Dormitory lounges are being procured for the seminars, which will be held from 6-8:00 p.m. A number of guest speakers have been contacted, including Howard instructors.

A dramatization of Malcolm's death will be presented by WAST-SA in Ira Aldridge Theater at 9:30 following a summary of the seminar resolutions. Leaflets will be circulated during the week, explaining the details of the February 20 "Tribute to Malcolm."

Classes prove popular

Black studies still formative

By Gwen Ross

The Afro-American Studies listing in Howard's '69-70 class schedule is a simple addition in print, but in actuality, the department is the result of two successive years of student protest and the more recent efforts of a joint student-faculty committee.

The decision to create a Black Studies Department on the undergraduate level was made by the College of Liberal Arts last Spring after a take-over reiterated student demands. A study made by the faculty the previous year reviewed existing courses and explored possibilities for developing others.

"Howard has always been interested in courses oriented toward the Black experience," stated associate Dean Robert Martin, who is temporarily heading the department.

"However, because the courses were scattered in various departments throughout the University, we needed to pull them together," he added.

A student-faculty planning committee began organizing the program during the summer, with the aid of a Ford Foundation grant. Part of the funds were used to purchase literature by and about Blacks for a reading center on 3rd floor Founders Library. "One of our first tasks was to decide on an appropriate name for the department," said

Dr. Martin.

"The group felt that Afro-American" would be a clearer and less controversial title than Black Studies, for the first term clearly denotes Americans of African descent."

Although much of the organization was completed during the fall, the department is still in a developmental stage. According to Dr. Martin, the department will be highly flexible and open to "any sound program for studying Black people presented by students or faculty."

Afro-American Studies is structured like most of the established departments, in that it offers a major sequence, a minor sequence, and elective courses. "Its unique feature," noted Dr. Martin, "is that its core program is supported by related subjects in other departments."

Students are required to take six basic courses which treat the social, economic, political, and cultural nature of Black America. Required courses include Introduction to Afro-American Studies, Survey of Negro Literature, and Economics of Black Manpower. Some related subjects open to students are Business, Government in the Ghetto, Language of the Ghetto, and the Economics of Housing and Urban Renewal.

"In some instances," says Dr. Martin, "we go to other departments and ask them to set up a related course for us. The Education Department has developed a course for educating under-achievers and a course on the history of the Negro Education. Both will be taught next year. As a government professor engaged in several social projects,

Dr. Martin considers the community development facet of the curriculum its most important dimension. Plans call for students to work with a community coordinator in organizing projects in the local community. He expects the experiences in these projects to strengthen students and give them insight for similar work later on.

Because of the unsettled nature of the department at the beginning of the year, class enrollment was low and few persons had declared a major in Afro-American Studies. College officials report however, that most of the classes this spring are overcrowded.

When asked what type of positions students majoring in Afro-American Studies might seek after graduation, Dr. Martin pointed to teaching, law, government or foundation work, especially in designing services aimed at helping Blacks. He also sees a major or minor sequence in Black Studies as an adjunct program to other majors and more important, as providing better self-knowledge, regardless of one's major.

In this light, he envisions Howard as becoming a center for ethnic studies, but believes its efforts at present should be directed toward Black Studies. He is presently involved in a major step toward that end—recruiting "Black, bright young instructors."

"Although I'm primarily seeking Blacks, I won't exclude qualified whites," said Dr. Martin, asserting that it is possible for whites to be experts on some subjects regarding Blacks. "Neither do I advocate excluding white students from the program," he said, explaining that it would enlighten them.

Tanzanian students observe declaration

by Shirley Washington

The Tanzania Students' Union, in observance of the third year after the Arusha Declaration, sponsored a panel discussion by a group of distinguished scholars and Tanzanian diplomats, on Saturday, February 7th.

Ambassador Rutabanzibwa's opening speech was delivered by Counsellor J. Yinda to a capacity crowd of more than 100 in Founders Library, Room 105. In the speech, the aims of UJAMAA or Tanzanian socialism as propounded by President Julius Nyerere and his TANU party three years ago at the town of Arusha were outlined. President Nyerere stated in the declaration that Tanzania must be self-reliant by 1980.

Educational, socio-cultural, economical and political aspects of UJAMAA were discussed during the observance but it was the political aspect that generated the most excitement, mainly because of Professor C.L.R. James, of Federal City College.

After pointing out the unstable conditions in Africa since independence which he attributed to economics, Professor James said that the Arusha Declaration may be Africa's last hope to free herself from imperialism. All of Africa is watching, he said, if the Tanzanian experiment works, then the other African states will follow because they have no where else to go.

He characterized the experiment as a quiet revolution based on education and socialist orientation within an African context. Education will be greatly expanded in the new few years to aid in the attainment of their goals. Self-reliance will be emphasized so that the student, upon entering the school at seven, and attending the compulsory seven-year primary school, will be old

enough to be a self-sustaining useful citizen even if he does not go further in his education.

Emphasis on manual labor will be greatly stressed in educating the young even up to the university level where a part of the year, the university student will spend his time on agricultural projects in the villages. All this is aimed at closing the rapidly growing gap between the rural farmer and the university trained government worker and officials.

A western-style class system based on wealth or other reasons is considered undesirable for Tanzania. The government has nationalized all foreign owned businesses and if a minister holds shares in a firm, he must either relinquish them or give up his post. He must own only the house that he lives in and not rent it out to anyone else. (That is revolutionary for Africa where such practices are rampant and have contributed to corruption.) No farmer will be encouraged to be so successful as to copy the Western-style plantation owner with his many employees which often lead to exploitation. Rather he is encouraged to join the cooperative system of the UJAMAA villages made up of about 40 families each.

It was emphasized that these villages are on a voluntary basis with the advantage of governmental services and support such as setting up arts and crafts societies, training centers and technical aid on farming implements. The African philosophy will encompass the changing of attitudes in the cultural aspect which though traditional might retard the nation's advance towards an equitable society.

The return to the villages is not viewed by the government as a romantic return to the past but merely a practical place to

start from since that is where the people are. Remembering the many dismal failures in Africa in recent years, one listened to the panel with hope and wished them well.

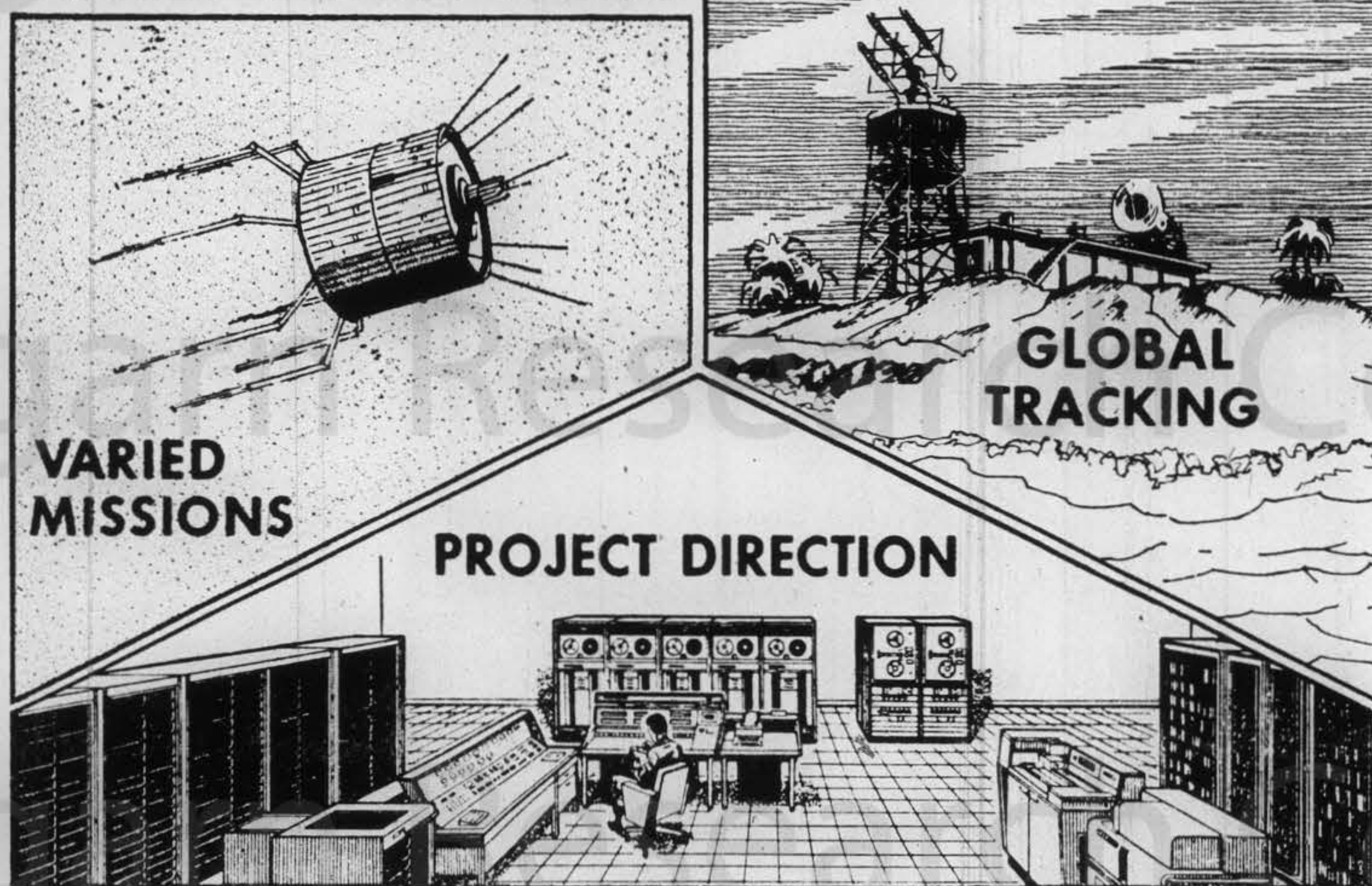
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Thoughts

What's up for the spring?

The coming of spring has different meanings for different factions of the campus community. Most of us, regardless of the particular faction that we belong to, view spring and warm weather as a time for activity--doing something, anything.

For the administration, the approaching season means tightening up its processes, so that if the students (natives/slaves) become restless on the campus (jungle/plantation), they will be able to say that these processes were "normal" before the students got restless.

For the faculty, the upcoming months mean being very accommodating, and very, very Black (in the case of the white teachers, very liberal), in order not to upset the students, so that if anything starts, their house won't get bombed.

The students, of course, must be categorized (as usual). Stu-

By Pearl Stewart

dents who have silently gone through the winter singing classical music, flunking zoology, or wishing that certain members of the government department were dead, will suddenly find the situation intolerable, and start cussing, passing petitions, boycotting classes, and maybe even doing other things.

The high bunch (a very big bunch) can take their shit out under the trees, and quit stinking up the dormitories. They can graze in the grass, and trip under the trees, just like the whites in Dupont Circle--maybe even with them.

And of course, Fridays belong to the Greeks. Oh, I just can't wait to see them kicking their heels, and singing those heavy lyrics, "Bop, hut, hip, ho!" etc.

But this spring can be different for all of us. We all know, wheth-



er we want to admit it or not, that the campus needs a re-awakening, a re-enlightenment, and a re-education. If we can do this, we won't need any of the other "spring activities." If the people in Fine Arts can come up with a program of cultural value--an exposition of the Black arts, and if the people in Liberal Arts can come up with a total program--political, social and academic--to attempt to solve some of our basic problems, we will have all of the activity we need. And for once, something might get done.

The calm

The editorials and the cartoons which appear in The HILLTOP are the responsibility of the editor.

Because the editor claims no monopoly on knowledge and because The HILLTOP values free expression, dissenting or concurring opinion from the campus community is welcomed through letters to the editor or personal confrontations with the editor.

Columns and letters to the editor are the opinions of the authors. No letters or columns speak for The HILLTOP and should not be construed as editorials.

HILLTOP editorials represent the opinion of the paper. The HILLTOP maintains no unnecessary bonds with the University administration or with any extraneous student groups and does not necessarily represent any opinion other than its own.

On the Government Department

By John Holton

The highly heralded Department of Government in the College of Liberal Arts, headed by D. George Kousoulas, has been instrumental in the training of young Black Howard graduates. In fact, the syllabus issued by the department states that the government subjects "...are designed to meet the needs of students who plan to study law, to enter government service, or to become professional political scientists."

Whoever wrote that synopsis could have written the same for UCLA, Yale, Alabama University or any other white school. Whoever wrote that definition didn't know what happened on campus in the spring of 1968, when Howard students were demanding change from a Negro institutionalized plantation to a Black political University. Whoever wrote those quoted words was either physically or mentally white.

Theoretically, the courses listed in the department may seem very hip, but we as Black students cannot afford to deal with theoretical quotes, books, courses or teachers which, in fact, make up the government department.

For those who think I am nothing more than a criticizer, take any government course, be it National, Comparative, African Politics or American Political Parties and scrutinize the textbook, then discern the teaching method and finally analyze the overall structure of the course and any student should see that the department is instrumental in preparing Black students for assimilation into the American way of life, for this political system is designed to oppress Blacks and not alleviate the oppression; and all those students in government will be only carbon copies of those white oppressors exploiting Africans in Angola, Latin Americans in Panama or Vietnamese in Saigon by "taking those courses which are "...designed... to study law, to enter government service, or become professional political scientists."

How can a course such as American Political Parties teach Blacks that the Democratic Party is indeed democratic? How can students take a course in Auto-

cratic and Totalitarian Systems of Government without citing the United States as a prime example? These and many more

questions should be raised about the "highly, heralded department."

It's an insult to me and to you that not only are the majority of teachers in the department incompetent as instructors but the courses are also inadequate to meet the needs of Black students today. What's more how can white instructors teach Black students about racism in the national government or in the political parties when they themselves perpetuate institutionalized racism in the classroom? If anyone is still skeptical sit in on ANY government lecture. There is not one class that stimulates students to seek new forms of government, new tactics to alleviate oppression, or new insight!

What is our curriculum committee or the Political Science Club doing about these issues?

One final word, no subject taught in the College of Liberal Arts can afford to be dogmatic or dictatorial, instead it must offer new ideas for Black students to deal with their subjects realistically and practically, not pedantically or speculatively, whether the course is government or psychology, history or sociology.

Apology for students' ignorance

Mr. Jenkins is the youngest member of the Howard Board of Trustees. The letter below was written to Dr. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, Mississippi and is dated February 10. It is reprinted here with the permission of Mr. Jenkins.

Dear Dr. Henry:

During your speech in support of the Howard University Mississippi Project, I recalled the days when you and Medgar Evers were the only two men officially connected with the NAACP in your then sovereign state who dared support the unknown feared Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and its fundamental challenge to Southern racism. I recalled your oblivion to the sweet and sour pressures exerted upon you by Roy Wilkins and others to disown and condemn us as the precondition for their continued support, or, more cynically, their more approval, at a time when the White House was disposed to treat their opinion as the weather vane of the entire black community. I recalled the many ways in which the local white power structure conspired at their locally powerless white thugs to destroy your business, family, and home because of your simple insistence on a conscience that could not be content within the ambit of a slave. And I was soberly shaken to observe the sad, the unbelievable, and the useless gulf so little time and rhetoric has placed in the midst of our people while dreaming the same dreams.

As one of the members of that incredibly rude audience you addressed at Howard University, I feel it a duty to apologize to you in a careful way for their deep ignorance and superficial behavior.

It is one of the peculiarities of our country that persons such as you who have quietly sacrificed property and personal safety for the benefit of black people for more than a quarter century are now suddenly jeered and attacked by those with much zeal, little experience, and not overly much intelligence in their pursuit of the Black Revolution.

I doubt if any among that chorus of zealous political virgins had any reason to know who Aaron Henry is--the historic man who demonstrated in the bowels of Mississippi against every conceivable terror and manipulation, not only from whites but from blacks as well--the cost he has paid in his wealth and health because he was larger than the compromises around him--the heavy respect his name has come to command in the thoughts of nameless thousands of the most humble of his fellow blacks in the delta of Mississippi. Perhaps they never will know, or can never really believe that such monuments still live in their time and independent of their efforts. It is part of their masochistic fatalism that they believe "white" has succeeded in already destroying everyone and everything of value to the black

world, in which case I ask you to spare them your contempt for they know but slightly what they do or what has been done for them.

The mass media have taught them that there are only two or three dozen blacks who have significantly contributed to the struggle. It is then small wonder that when they hear voices speaking outside their parochial press exposure and dialectical idiosyncracies, they have no empirical frame of reference against which to evaluate their speakers.

Hence they loudly roar for the known fools and scorn the unknown saints.

I should like to develop a seminar next semester at which you and other truly important leaders, on whose backs the revolution has factually stood, can give the Howard students an alternative to their continued myopia. Believe me, there are those of them who would welcome that exposure to such contemporary history.

Finally, those of us who know what has been missed have been in some pain since your speech lest you classify the entire audience in the same depressing, amnesiac mold. Hopefully, that mold will never be universally applicable at Howard. Thanks again for helping us identify more clearly our own special HUMP.

THE HILLTOP

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Letters to the editor

Doing something about Richard Nixon

Over the past year, I devoted much time to the task of following the performance of Richard M. Nixon as President of the United States. After careful consideration that spanned a two month period, I came to one conclusion--that the President has done nothing and said nothing that can be interpreted as a commitment to alleviating the general misery of Black people in the United States. We must do something about the situation, but it seems that, like it or not, for the next three years, our hands are tied. However, we can do something in 1972. I am suggesting to the Howard Community that it provide the leadership for a massive, national campaign to stop the reelection of Richard Nixon in 1972. Such a campaign could and should be initiated at Howard, although it is hoped the other Black universities would play an important role in the actual coordinating activities of the campaign.

As I see it at this time, the aim of the steering committee for this campaign would be: (1) to initiate the formation of chapters on all campuses; (2) to coordinate activities and disseminate information; (3) to organize Black communities behind the effort; (4) to publish newsletters and other documents; (5)

to provide a cohesive and representative body which, although it cannot say who should be President in 1972, can at least say who Black people don't want.

If Howard students were to choose to act as a center for the initial coordinating activities of this program, it would be in order to petition the Student Association for office space. I am aware that the University as such might prefer to remain aloof from political issues, especially in as much as a great part of the budget is federal funds. However, if the present Democratic majority is expected to be perpetuated in the forthcoming Congressional elections, monetary considerations should not be a deciding factor. And perhaps the committee, once formed, would also be able to examine the possibility of enlisting support for Democratic candidates who might be in danger of losing their seats to Republicans.

I do not intend to suggest that the salvation of Black people is the Democratic party! I merely assume that the President will be nominated by his party in 1972. Three possibilities are left open to us as Black people, the first being to support this nomination. I cannot at this time, see how Black people, regardless of their ideological differences,

could vote to extend this four-year nightmare.

Another possibility is the formation of a Black People's Party which probably would ensure the election of the very person it was formed to stop.

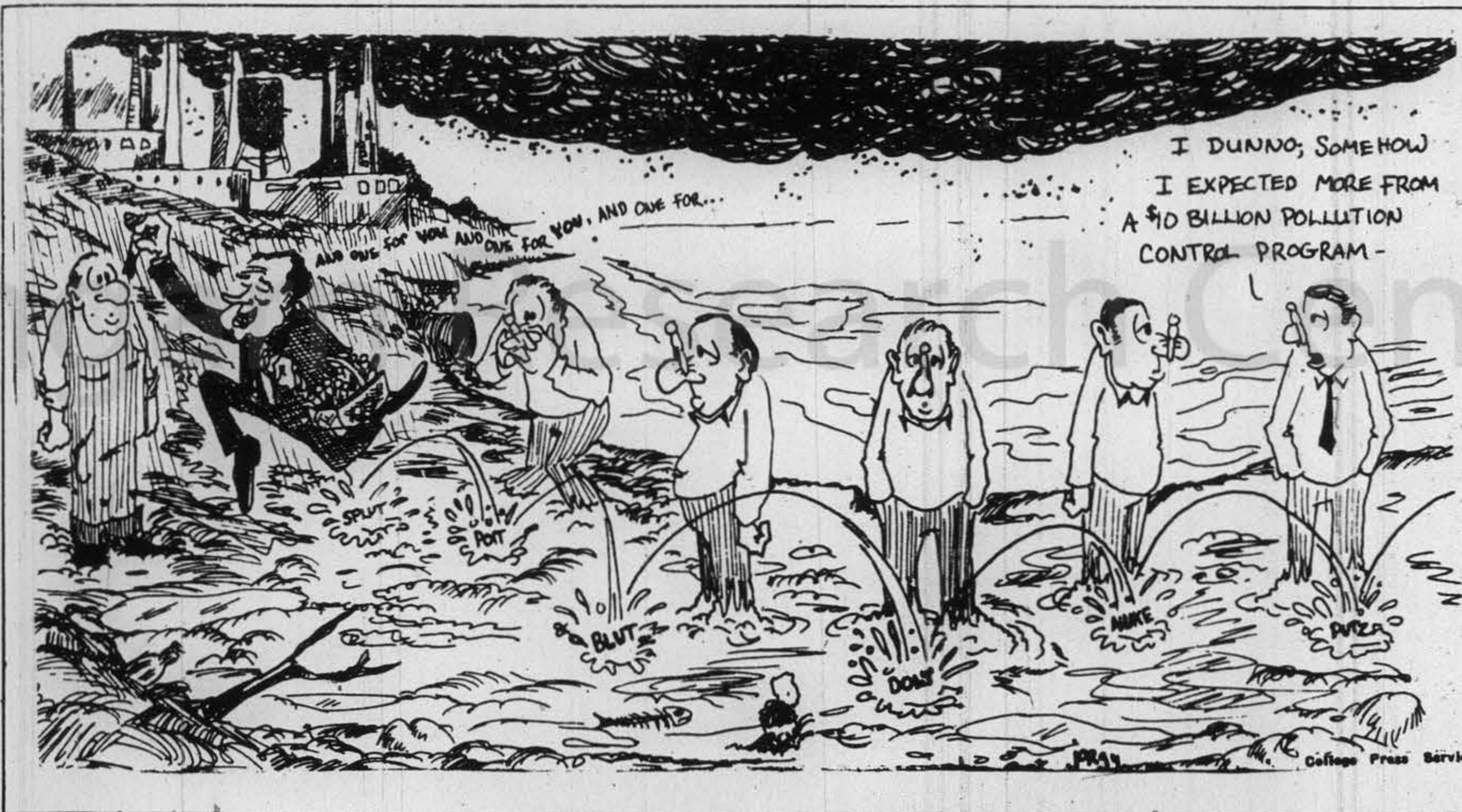
The third possibility has already been stated: it is to form a coalition that will do what it

can to mobilize opinion against the presupposed Republican candidate and in favor of the Democratic nominee regardless of who he may or may not be.

I have not thoroughly examined the idea, I have only just thought of it and offer it to you for comment. There will be many knotty problems to consider such as the

role of white students in effort and, of course, financial support. But one thing I am convinced of and that is that the time to start organizing and acting is now and not in the Summer of 1972.

Patricia Turner
Senior, Liberal Arts



Doing something about Grad Records

The reporting of nationally administered standardized examination results brought a series of reflections, to this writer. I would like to share some of these reflections.

The stated policy of many Admissions Officers and various school catalogs is: "the results of the Scholastic Aptitude Tests, Graduate Record Examinations and Law Admissions Tests and others, are a means to measure the potential of successful completion of a particular course of study." In reality, no test can measure potential for anything. Tests are simply a means to measure "achievement." The standardized test is written from this perspective of "achievement." Inherent in this test, is the utilization of the experiences of the majority of persons taking the test; the educational level obtained by most of the examinees; and other criteria to base the test. Theoretically, it is done this way: sometimes the exam writer will use his own experiences. This is called testing bias.

To the Black student this means, if his experiences and education are not comparable to that of most people taking the test (incidentally, it is not), he will suffer a handicap.

Accepting the above, I move on to the following: If tests can not measure such variables as motivation, maturity and ability; they are invalid to do anything for the majority of Black students other than consume 6-7 hours of their time. It has been found, right here at Howard University, that the scores obtained by many professional and graduate students were no indication of the quality of work, they could perform. This leads one to assume the test results are totally irrelevant to most Black students.

Currently, there is a big nation-wide push to get Black students into various institutions, notably in higher educational institutions. The reasons for this push are debatable. That there is a demand for Black students is a fact. This provokes the thought that Howard University has the greatest supply of Black students in the country. With the concept of "supply-demand" one would infer it to be profitable for officials at Howard University to raise the "price" of their commodity (Black students). The price should certainly be the immediate estab-

lishment of the following policy: "No student graduating from this university will be "permitted" to take examination of the type aforementioned in connection

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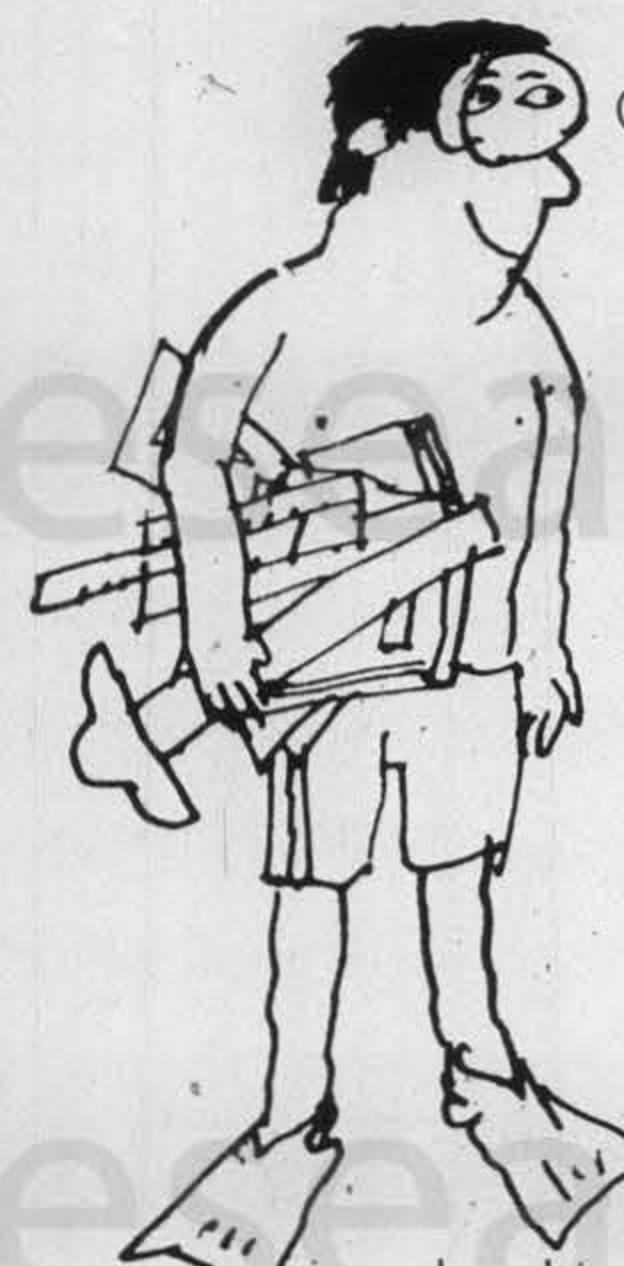
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Magazine has heart

By Bobby Isaac

As soon as you step on Fourteenth Street you see sights you've never seen before unless you hang out there. Queers walk all around you, dope addicts nodding on the corner. This is how it is and it's a groovy place to be at if you're not an L7. This is my hang out and I enjoy it. I go there to get away from the problems and frustrations of the world. I know it has a bad name but what do the people who put it down like this know about it? They don't see it like we do. They see it as an unholy place where people who are looking for women, dope, etc. go. But that's not all there is to it. We have cash fun partying and watching people fight. This is where you learn every trick there is. Sure, police cruise up and down every minute, three or four in a car. This is only natural. Just 'cause they're there doesn't mean it's all bad. I look at it this way: without the pimps, whores, queers, etc. out there waiting for something to happen, what would the police have to do to keep their jobs?

The above quote is a Cardozo high school student, James Adams, rapping on why he thinks nearby 14th street is "a groovy place in the heart of the city."

Adams' observations are just a sample of the lively, literate, and likable magazine "Cardozo Raps" recently published by a cadre of 36 young Black writers at Cardozo.

"Cardozo Raps" is a unique production. Each writer's work is published on a separate square of colored paper and the whole magazine comes packaged in a tape recording box. The Innovation Team of the D. C. Public School's Model School Division coordinated the activities and collected the students' works and produced the publication.

The magazine is a potpourri of prose and poetry. Dig for a second Eric Lickett as he expounds on "The Ghetto."

Roses are red,
Violets are blue,
The ghettos are dirty
and so are you.

We got trash on walls
We got trash in the halls,
Baby, can you see
The ghetto on the ball

Virginia Burton, as with most young ladies her age, has "A Man" on her mind as she writes:

Bless my boyfriend's
handsome face,
Bless his feet
and give them grace.
Bless his hair
that's always curled,
And keep him safe
from other girls.
Bless his arms
so big and strong,
And keep his hands
Where they belong.

Cleave Reed explores the world of sound on a recording "Do Your Thing" included in the collection. Reed's 45 rpm, while not outstanding, is an excellent vocal narrative of a young man saying, instead of writing, his inner thoughts on his environment. His rap is strong and you sort of sense his forthrightness and his enthusiasm.

Forthrightness and enthusiasm. These are the essence of the success of "Cardozo Raps." The students come right out and wallop you with their own brand of reality. They really tell it like it is. This is their rap. "Still," writes JoAnn Harris, "I feel that I am only touching the surface of what I really need to say."

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Black jazz musicians rap in FA seminar

by Ben Land

"Jazz", "Blues God", "Field Hollers", "Bebop", "Hard Rock", Archie Shepp--Donald Byrd--Al Mosely; entities almost too interdependent to discriminate in a heavily definition-centered, culture which sees things as either one thing or another, when defining that form, called Black Music.

"Secretively, however, in the privacy of his bedroom chamber, he digs it to death, says Archie Shepp in between the lines;" he has to, because we're the greatest."

Perhaps if Bessie Smith had come out and irrationally stabbed Richard Nixon several times in his leg, while coolly signing autographs, he would have understood Black Music completely, and never bothered Black people again. So once more, as Black people, in an individual centered environment, we take time to redefine Black Music's role in the survival of Black people period.

Flash: SYMPOSIUM/BLACK MUSIC

FEBRUARY 11? You missed it didn't you?

Lou Rawls at Constitution Hall

"Heart and Soul" will be the music of Valentine's Day in Constitution Hall, when Lou Rawls stars in the "Art of Soul." The celebrated soul singer brings his show to Washington tomorrow at 8:30 p.m., and is presented by the Washington National Symphony.

Lou Rawls' art of soul knows no bounds of race, nationality, or occupation. His songs are the songs of people all over the world, of all fields of endeavor and every area of expression. He began singing at the age of seven with his local church choir, and eventually joined the Pilgrim Travelers, a well-known gospel group. After a tour of duty in

"What did it mean?" It meant we once more went through the process of rediscovering the reality that Black Music shall always be ahead of Western Society, as long as we don't allow it to murder such people as Archie Shepp and Donald Byrd at the hands of its assassin called Capitalism. He is cruel, and will put anything in front of you that sells. He doesn't much care if the Blues he floods into the market comes from the original source or not, and bargains on the fact that sooner or later Black people won't care either, unless Black people gain by any means necessary, the direct economic power to control the means of communication amongst our own people, so as not to lose our music to a memory, as did the Aztec his gold--not to speak of the Aztec's existence.

A misused mathematics--an imitation Blues--escapism for the white man from his own monster, called "order--" the answer philosophy professor-musician Al Mosely gives as the equation called, "David. Clayton Thomas's attempt to sound like Ray Charles," in "Blood Sweat and Tears."

There is no doubt about it, the white boy is seriously getting off into the sources of Black music as a device on which to save his idea of existence too, while Bach 2 part inventions still flow lethargically from the windows of the College of Fine Arts. Donald Byrd and Archie Shepp went into the realities facing a Black innovator wishing to be heard in a white (imitation-saturated) industry. It came down to a cold economic reality; it just so happens, that its owners happen to freak over, and think white imitation is what's happening (i.e., it took the Beatles before we realized Muddy Waters), but the Beatles made off with the loot,

and Muddy Waters makes off with the vague memory that becomes progressively hazier. Not to say a white person can, under any circumstances, approach the playing of Black Music honestly--that would be an absurd proposition to inflict upon a society of individuals largely molded by their exposure, and environment--but Black Music as a commodity, can be used as another borrowed disguise, from behind which the white man can make "grand theft money", and send the Black community off into a nostalgic gaze. For it is clear that in an interdependent and symbolic-centered society, he who controls the communication system controls the society. Get the means... THE WORLD!

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Travis

The HOWARD BUSINESS CLUB presents as their guest speaker on February 18, at 12 noon, Mr. Dempsey Travis, President of the United Mortgage Bankers Association of America. A successful Black Chicago entrepreneur, Mr. Travis will discuss the opportunities that exist for young Blacks, especially in the challenging mortgage banking industry. All are cordially invited. The discussion will be in 23 Douglass Hall.

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Gambling opposition seen Brown in 'Tick...tick...tick...tick'

by Edward Hancock

Opposition to gambling seems to be mounting on Howard's campus, following the holdups of two Howard students during the semester break.

Anti-gambling sentiments were aroused when the campus community learned that the two separate robbery incidents had been linked, by University Center officials, with gambling activities within the Center, where the robberies took place.

Yet most students interviewed were not against gambling, per se, but were opposed to the atmosphere of violence which accompanies it. They didn't want the campus to be an attraction for criminals and dope pushers.

A co-ed, from Meridian Hill, feared the presence of professional gamblers who were cheating gullible students out of their college expense money.

A number of steps have been taken to curb the gambling and related violence. Card playing has been confined to the Penthouse Auditorium and prohibited after 5:00 P.M. Signs have been posted warning all visitors that the Center is for the exclusive use of students, staff, faculty, and their guests, and that I.D.'s may be checked at any time.

When asked if these measures have stopped the gambling, Vincent Johns, Acting Director of Student Activities, reported that he and his staff have not caught anyone gambling. However, he would not say that the gambling had stopped.

Whites harrassed

by Steve Clark

Sometime on Saturday January 31 the Carver hall room of a white exchange student Chris Pence was raided. Pence a sophomore at Whitman College in Walla Walla Washington was in Boston at the time of the raid.

The raider or raiders obtained entry to the room by breaking in the door and vandalized the room by throwing Pence's clothes out of the window and by smearing peanut butter and honey throughout the room. Furniture including drawers were removed and the room was generally sacked.

Although University officials characterize his actual losses as minimal Pence maintains that nearly half of his clothes were stolen as a result of being thrown outside.

Dean Austin Lane has reported that university does have a prime suspect whom he declined to identify. He further stated that the suspect, who's name was received from other Carver residents "has apparently voluntarily absented himself from Carver Hall after the raid," but because registration data processing is not yet complete it is not known if he is still enrolled in the university.

Dean Lane went on to say that if sufficient evidence is obtained the suspect will probably be turned over to the district police.

Pence said yesterday that the raid was preceded by a confrontation with two Carver residents at the bus stop near the woman's quad. When he got to Carver one of the students reportedly kneed him in the back and continued insulting him. Pence said that he did not think the incident that serious since the other students had been drinking.

At this time it is not known if these students and the prime suspect are the same persons. But the investigation is continuing.

In another apparently isolated incident, two white girls, part of the Honors Exchange program from Washington State College were verbally assaulted in the womens quad Wednesday of last week. Ulysses Garner an official in the program here reported that they were insulted with taunts like "Whitey go home" and intimidated.

The biggest problem, according to Johns, is that students do not seem concerned enough to report illegal card games and other crimes, and that their indifference was just as endangering to the lives of students as the card players carrying guns. He also said many students were ignoring the signs stating that card playing was prohibited in the Punch-Out.

Card playing had been outlawed in the Punch-Out when students complained about the lack of eating space being attributed to the presence of card players.

Some of the male students interviewed felt the steps taken to end gambling was a deliberate attempt by the Administration to segregate the campus from the community.

Michael Hawkins, chairman of the University Center Planning and Advisory Council (UCPAC), answered the charge by saying, "We are not trying to keep outsiders out, nor are we stopping people from playing cards, but we are trying to stop some of the gambling, and to protect the students and their guests from being killed."

Well, there's another sorry movie in the neighborhood. This one's entitled "Tick, Tick, Tick". And, of course, with Jim Brown, Black America's answer to John Wayne, playing the lead, what more can be expected but the worst.

This film is about a black man who's elected sheriff of a small southern town by Blacks who constitute more than half of the town's population and have just been granted their right to vote by the good white folks on Capitol Hill.

Jim Brown, who plays the part of Sheriff Jim Price, liberal good guy, proves once more to the American public that he ain't got what it takes to be an actor. He grits his teeth, smiles slyly, flinches now and then to show he's disturbed, runs, walks, and talks a little, in short the man a regular "Mister Machine".



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by Henry C. Anderson

And as for the character of Jim Price, he portrays him as well as a chicken farmer would portray Hamlet in a rudbeckia patch.

Now ladies and gentlemen lets move from the sorriness of the actor to the lousy film plot which I'm quite sure our own Pearl Cleage could have easily done better.

The title "Tick, Tick, Tick", which sounds like a title created by a toddler, becomes obvious about mid way in the picture when Johnny Braddock, a real son of a bitch from another town kills a six-year-old white girl in a car accident while under the influence of alcohol and is arrested by Price. Braddock announces after being arrested that he's like a time bomb; the longer

he stays in jail the madder his daddy will get.

The daddy, an influential peckawood, finally shows up and demands that Price release his son. Of course Price refuses and Daddy Braddock ignores him. This is when John Little (George Kennedy), the former sheriff who was voted out of office by the Blacks, steps in with Price as his deputy. (Every picture like this must have at last one good liberal white person in it, to prove to us niggers that they ain't all bad.)

Daddy Braddock promises Price he'll be back with some people to get his son out of jail. The people he was referring to were all "the people who owed him money or a favor." The whole town naturally.

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SPORTS

Washington Redskins sign Don Ware as free agent

By Burkman Pollard

In Baltimore it was supposed to be the "Year of the Birds." According to the Fifth Dimensions it was the "Year of Aquarius." But unlike any of these, at Howard it has proven to be the "Year of Donald Ware."

It was revealed last week that the veteran defensive standout for the Bisons football team had been signed to a professional football contract by Bobby Mitchell of the Washington Redskins. Ware, a Washington, D.C. native had played defensive safety for the Bisons for four years. He is a graduate of Cardozo High School where he starred in both football and baseball, and was named the school's athlete of the year, while a senior.

By signing with the Redskins, Ware becomes only the second football player in the history of Howard University to be signed to a pro contract. The first being Howie Williams, now of the Oakland Raiders, who was signed to a professional contract in 1963 by the Green Bay Packers. In being signed, Ware is accomplishing a goal that he always dreamed of.

"I have always wanted to play professional football," stated Ware early in the season. "I have always felt that I could play in the pros. I have often sat and watched such players as Willie Woods of the Packers, Rickie Harris of the Redskins, and Mike Bass of the Redskins check receivers, and I know I could do the same. Now I have my chance, and I plan to make the most of it."

Earlier, during the football season Coach Marshall Emery, who has had an opportunity to work with Ware commented, "Ware is the type of player that has the savvy and know-how that will be an asset to us. His defensive backfield coach, Frank Silvas speaking about the play of Ware stated, "he is the type of player you have to worry about because he tries to do everyone's job." Not only was Silvas' statement qualified, but it was also substantiated in the 1969 Howard-Livingstone game. Ware



Don Ware, former Howard gridiron star, has recently signed as a free agent with the Washington Redskins.

Photo by ARN

was called upon to help defend against the double threat of Sutton and Jefferies, both of whom were All-CIAA picks.

Even though, he was signed to a contract, Ware was somewhat disappointed when he was not selected in the pro drafts of two weeks ago. The disappointment probably stemmed from the fact that several other CIAA players were drafted that he had seen play, and to whom he felt equal.

Ware feels that he stands a very good chance of making the Redskins' forty man team as a defensive safety or cornerback. It's no big secret that the Redskins have had a problem in the defensive secondary for some time now. Problems seemed to befall the Redskins during the 1968 season when defensive

standout Dick "Yazoo" Smith broke his neck, and this year when veteran defensive back Tom Moore was hampered with a shoulder injury.

It is hoped that when the Redskins take to the gridiron for the 1970 football that at least one of the question marks that have plagued them for years in the defensive backfield will be erased by Howard's second professional football player, Donald Ware.

Blows 18 point lead

Bisons succumb to second half rally drop 104-102 decision to Norfolk

By Greg Sashi Kears

In what may prove to be the most exciting game of basketball this year, the Spartans of Norfolk College edged Howard by a marginal two points 104-102. The Spartans came back to defeat the Bisons after experiencing an 18 point deficit early in the first half.

During the entire first half the Bisons dominated all phases of the game including the rebound, offense, and defense departments. Tommy Lee commanded the offensive attack while Calvin Shingler, Gordon Thomas, and leaping Frank Spells dominated the boards under both baskets.

When Lee became somewhat cold starting forward Larry Eato took over as the scoring threat. Eato was extremely aggressive, going to the hoop to draw the fouls and possible three point conversions. The Spartan coach was on his feet the entire first half with what he called "ridiculous referees calling a game they know nothing about."

Howard fans were expecting a victory over the second placed team in the Northern Division of the CIAA when the Bisons looked as if they were playing professional ball. Virtually everyone who played scored and rebounded.

Coach Marshall Emery allowed the cagers to play a somewhat a liberal offense and a definitely deliberate defense which the Spartans could not crack without having an offensive foul called against them or losing the ball on the drive to the bucket.

With all things in favor

man whiz Arnold Bain. Last season, apparently over the leg injury that hampered him most of last season, ran a 50 second flat anchor leg.

The team slipped to second place in the Baltimore All-Eastern games, finishing behind Georgetown University with a 3:28 clocking. In the 60 yard dash, Ritchie took a respectable third, again behind Carlos.

The team is under the guidance of William Johnson, first year coach from Charlotte, N. C., and a native of Newark, N. J.

Johnson's superior knowledge and great team association, has given the squad a tremendous lift in their quest to obtain the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association track title.

Assisting coach Johnson is Benedict Cayonne, a graduate from Maryland State, and a former Olympian from Trinidad.

This year's indoor captains are Ron Lassister, a senior from Trenton, N. J., and Bill Ritchie, a senior from Beckly, W. Va.

Ritchie cites the 1970 team to be as good as last year's squad which finished fourth in the nation's small college, and second in the CIAA.

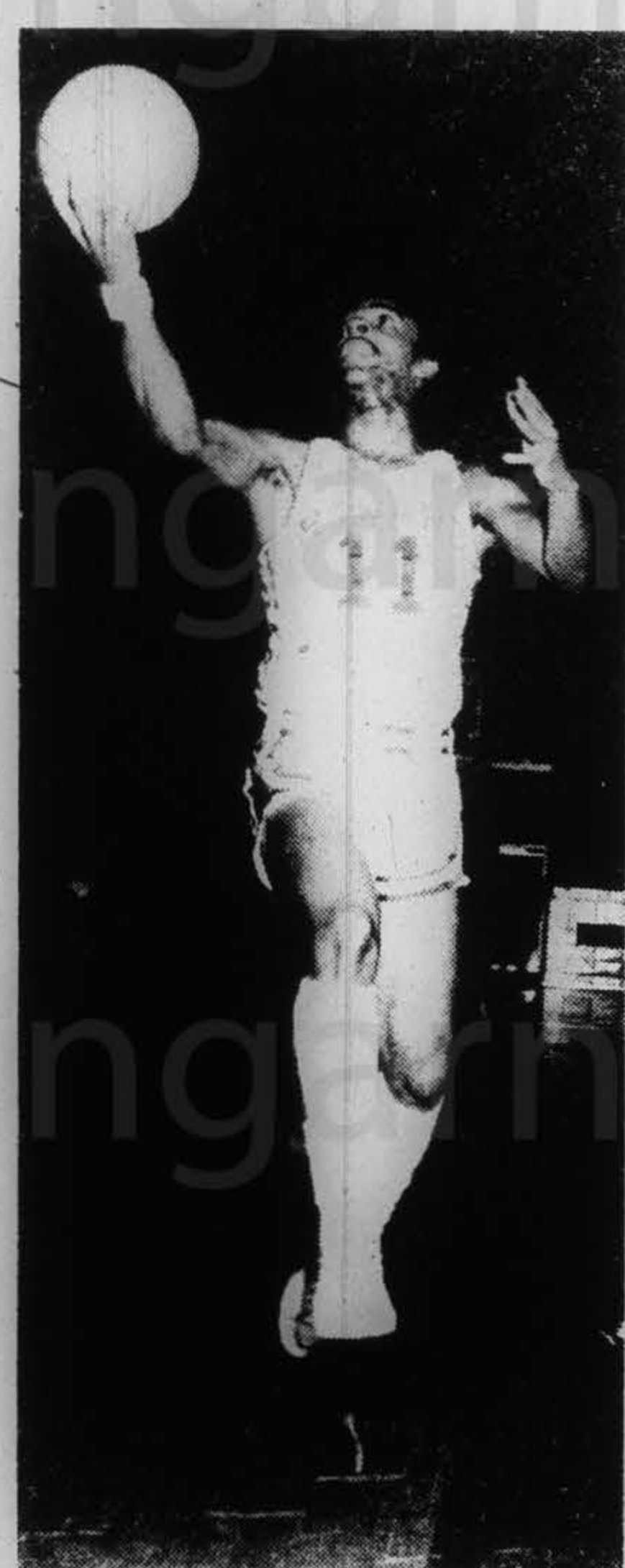
One of the reasons for Ritchie's enthusiasm stems from the fine performance of two freshmen, Arnold Bain from the Bahamas, West Indies, and Adrian Fasset who hails from New York City.

of Howard, including the referees, the Bisons managed to obtain and maintain an 18 point lead throughout most of the half. A flare of tempers at least let the fans know that Norfolk was

still alive when James McKinney shouted, "That's all right." "We're going to win anyway." Perhaps this was apocalyptic. At halftime Howard went into the locker-room in the lead 57-41.

At the start of the second half Norfolk came on the court with a newly found poise. They began to play as a unit and their defense thickened. On rebounds they equalled a stronger Howard. Early in the second half the tides began to change in the favor of Norfolk. The Bisons began to make sophomoric mistakes. The Spartan's firing guard Ronnie Wilson killed Howard from the outside, forwards Cuipepper and James poured in the buckets, and McKinney pulled down the rebounds and added to the attack.

With 41 seconds remaining in the game the score was 102-102 with Norfolk at the charity stripe on a foul committed by Gordon Thomas. The foul shot was missed and Howard grabbed the rebound. The ball was stolen by Norfolk and they scored. With 3 seconds remaining Larry Jiggett was sent into the game to take the bomb he is used to. However he was unable to get his hands on the ball and Howard lost 104-102 in the best game of the season.



Tommy Lee, Howard's exciting backcourt star, drives to the basket for two points against Norfolk State College.

Photo by Linda Lou

Meredith is inconsistent but still mat champion

By Burkman Pollard

Consistency has been thought of in recent years to be a vital ingredient in the production of winners in the sport area. A person that has done more to disprove this theory is Larry Meredith, Howard University's Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association Wrestling champion in the 167 lb. weight class.

Meredith has proven that consistency is not everything, but rather a combination of determination and pride can build a champion. Coming to Howard in 1966, Meredith brought very little wrestling experience besides junior high intramural encounters. Still he tried out for the varsity team at Howard, and by the first match of the season had won a starting position.

The Erie, Pa. native found wrestling un-rewarding his first year as a matman with an individual performance well below 50 percent. However, in the process, he showed then coach Sid Hall, that he had the makings of an outstanding wrestler.

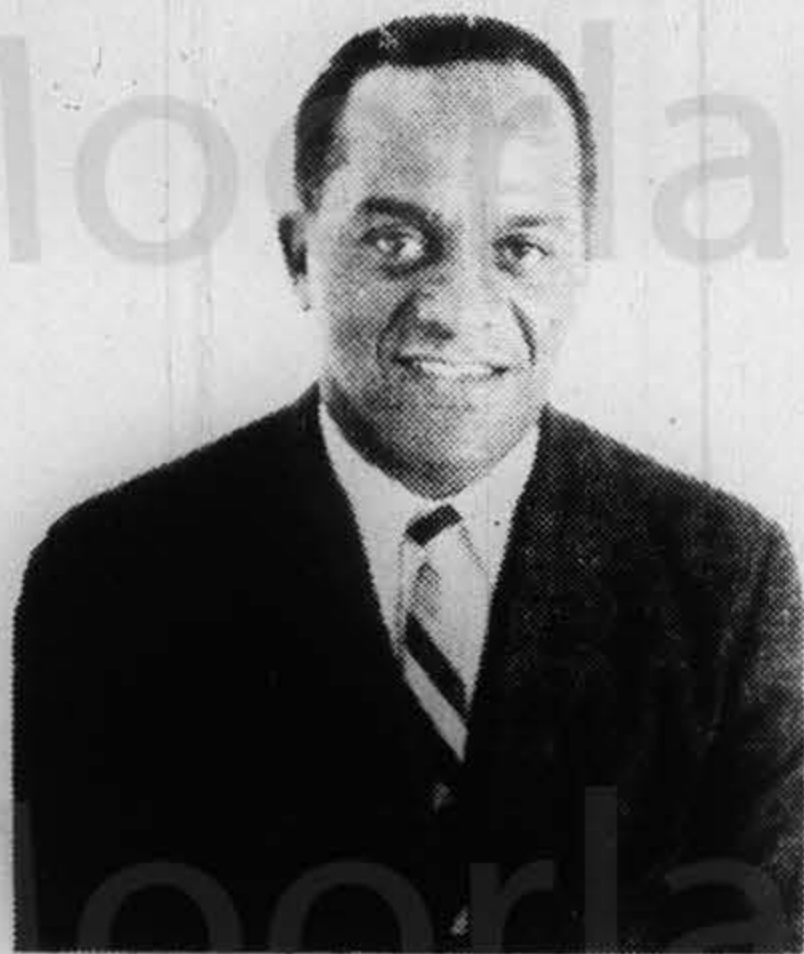
In his sophomore year, Meredith once again proved that even though he wasn't a consistent winner he could come through when the chips were down. Though not showing very much improvement in the win-loss category he contributed a third place finish in the C.I.A.A. wrestling tourna-

ment that help the Bisons retain the title.

Probably his most successful year as a collegiate wrestler, however, came last year when to everyone's surprise, he overcame a very strong field of wrestlers in the championship tournament and emerged winner of the 167 lb. weight class.

Meredith attributes his long journey to the height of the 167 lb. weight class to his determination and pride in himself. "It's something that every wrestler has to have when the odds are against you as in my case," stated the lanky senior. "It looks easy to the fans, but it's not easy at all to roll around for eight minutes on the mat trying to out maneuver your opponent. You're out there on your own with nothing but your fundamentals and techniques that you practice everyday, and the fans are screaming for a pin, you can't let them or your teammates down, that's when the pride and the determination that an athlete has come out, it's that little extra that means a win or a loss."

Meredith record to date is 4-3, and like last year he and James Walker will be counted upon heavily when the Bisons defend their Championship title for the fifth consecutive time.



Frank Silva resigns as coach

By Millard Arnold

Frank A. Silva, former assistant football coach and head tennis mentor, announced on January 10, his resignation from the Department of Athletics and Physical Education to take a position as coordinator of Registration in Harvard University's Office of the Registrar.

Silva, a four year member of the Howard community, began his coaching career while stationed at Fort Bragg, N.C., during his tour of duty in the U.S. Army.

After joining the Bison staff, as the defensive backfield coach, Howard began to receive national recognition for its tough pass defense. In 1967-68 the Bisons finished as the 10th best pass defense team in the Nation, and the following year was ranked 14th despite a host of crippling injuries.

Over the past two years, Silva's tennis squad have finished in fourth place in the rugged Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association tournament. His 1968 team ended the season with a 12-1 overall record.

Silva has also served Howard as an assistant basketball coach. This year's varsity team boast three starting members who have either played under or was recruited by him.

Focus on sports Arthur Ashe

by Robbie Palm

To even the most casual observer, the ironies of modern-day athletics run rampant. Nowhere has this concept been more obvious than when South Africa's sports minister recently declared Arthur Ashe "unacceptable" as an individual entry in the South African open tennis championship.

Arthur Ashe--the blatant militant?

There in rest the irony. Arthur Ashe, the man who once professed that he never lived in a "so-called ghetto situation" and that he never saw a rat-infested house, never hung out on corners, never saw anyone knifed has been unceremoniously thrust into the same category as his brothers in Rhodesia and America of more experience.

A certain irony surrounds statements of Ashe calling South Africa a "very bigoted country, the most bigoted in the world." Could this be the same Ashe who plays at country clubs which under any other circumstance would not allow him to pass through their hallowed portals?

What a great tribute to South Africa that Ashe has decided "to put a crack in the racist wall down there" and in deciding has left the insurmountable walls of country club prejudice untouched in his own "homeland."

To say the least this writer is not knocking the outstanding merits of top-seeded Mr. Ashe nor is he denouncing such "society sports" as tennis and golf, but is merely marveling at the uncanny outcasting of Ashe because of his militancy and general antagonism toward South Africa's apartheid.

What a strange payback for a man who claims he wasn't aware of poverty until he went to college--very strange indeed.

The fans slowly filed out of the gym, some excited by the prospect of seeing the nations number five ranked basketball team amongst the small colleges, and others disappointed by Howard's defeat.

Downstairs in his office Bison head coach Marshall Emery mused over his squad's 122-81 loss at the hands of Maryland State.

"They came prepared and played their game superlative. We did the best we could."

The best Howard has been able to do this year has been twice what the Bisons did last season. Howard finished 5-15 last year, and counting the loss to Maryland State, the Bisons are now 10-11.

The chief reason behind the Bisons' resurgency has been Emery. Over half of Howard's 10 victories can be attributed to his coaching genius.

Yet in many ways he is the most controversial coach in the physical education department. He has been called "stand-offish", labelled snobbish, and thought of as reserved. He is difficult to talk to, and even more difficult to know.

While many of his players respect him as a coach and marvel



Arnold

at his grasp of the mechanics of the game, they find the player-coach relationship of his hard to understand.

He was hanged in effigy last season, as bungling and inept, while this year he's being praised for his tremendous coaching ability.

In his rookie year at the helm, he was named the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association's "Coach of the Year", and with

the exception of last season, he has never had a losing campaign.

But to begin to understand Emery is to begin to know that despite how trite it may seem in this day and age, and despite criticism to the contrary, he feels and believes that he not only has an obligation to produce winners, but to produce men.

He emphasizes fair play, good sportsmanship and a gentlemanly attitude at all times. One of his pet phrases is that as a ballteam "we must have class."

Basketball is more than just a sport to Emery, it offers an insight into the character of an individual and into the character of the school it represents.

He attempts to develop his ball-player's skill at the same time as he tries to develop the player's maturity. Paradoxically one of the things that he is most accused of, and that is his relative indifference to his ballplayers, is really an attempt on his part to let them govern themselves as men.

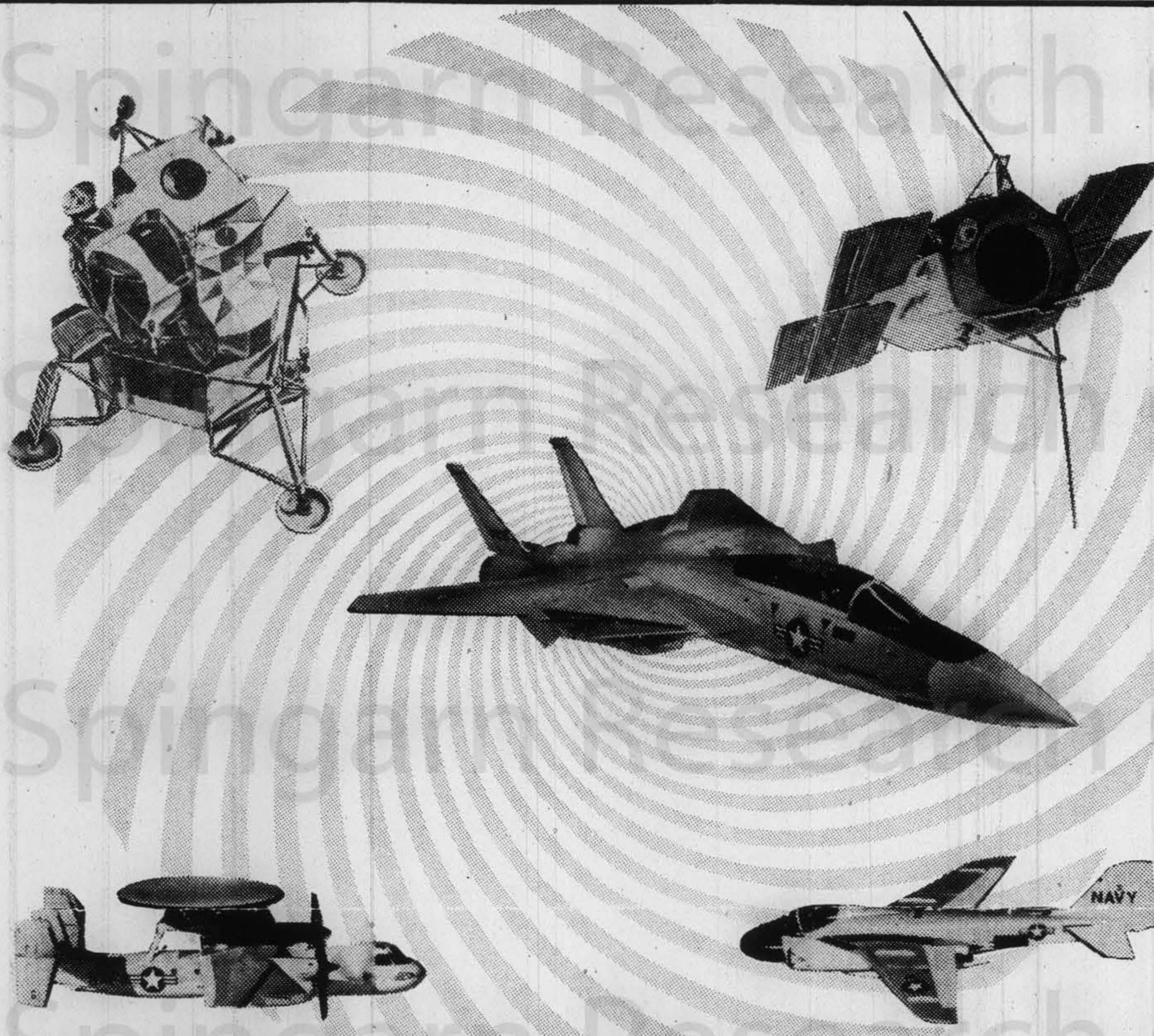
On most road trips he very often doesn't see the squad until game time, which has led to the charge that he doesn't know how to relate to his team.

The thing people don't realize is that Marshall Emery isn't a coach. He's a man building men.



Coach Emery

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